facts with which to convince the general public" -- to fund more clinics ("The Story of the Toronto General Hospital Psychiatric Clinic," 33). Clarke's assistant, Dr. C.M. Hincks, founder of the Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene, seems unable to contain his joy:

> Toronto is roused at last! The terrible menace of the feeble-minded has shocked the community.... Whence has come the dynamic power bringing about such an upheaval of public opinion? Many forces have been at work, but chief among these has been the Psychiatric Clinic.... Dr. C.K. Clarke stated that 54 per cent of the defectives examined at the clinic were of foreign birth. The newspapers published these startling statements and Toronto was convinced that the problem needed immediate solution. (33-34)

In "Juvenile Delinquency and Mental Defect,"[cxviii] Clarke observes that the Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene has carried its investigations into areas that have generally been avoided or ignored by the government. Previously, only those he characterizes as "amateur social reformers" have explored this "terra incognita" better left to professionals like himself. It was a new jurisdiction for his profession -- but like the original El Dorado to which Clarke's language continually alludes, it really was only a colony (as well as a myth).

By 1916 the Queen Street facility was receiving its first cases of shell shock. A 24 year old unmarried Methodist soldier, a butcher by profession, was admitted from the Reception Hospital on February 12, 1916, suffering from the delusion that he was a member of the Royal Family. The "Certificate" signed by Dr. Brown describes him as "depressed." He acted in a "repulsive way" and refused to speak. He refused to eat and had to be force-fed. Dr. Algie notes his insistence on taking off his clothes, his defective memory, and taciturn behaviour. Under "other facts" reported to him, Dr. Algie records the significant information that he "has been overseas and is said to have been in the trenches for 9 months."

Dr. Clare's note in the "Clinical Record" of December 4, 1916, describes his condition on being brought to Asylum by one Captain Calhoun: